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A NEW AMERICAN PHLEBOTOMUS

(*Diptera, Psychodidæ*)

By FREDERICK KNAB

The *Phlebotomus* described in the following was sent by Prof. F. W. Urich with the information that it is of economic importance, occurring associated with man. Were it not for this fact, I should have refrained from describing another species in a group which is very difficult, and, at least for America, poorly elucidated. I can indorse the statements of Drs. Lutz and Neiva relative to the difficulties in determining the characters of palpal structures introduced by them. In none of the five specimens of the new species before me are the palpi in such a position that the relative lengths of joints can be determined accurately. An objectionable character, the relative length of head and body, has been introduced by Sophia L. M. Summers. The body necessarily varies greatly in length, according to whether the abdomen is contracted or distended, and unless this is kept in mind students will easily fall into error.

Phlebotomus atroclavatus, new species.

Head, abdomen, and dorsum of thorax dull brown, the pleuræ and coxæ pale yellowish; vestiture dull brown with slight bronzy luster, on the tibiæ and tarsi shading off into whitish.

Female: Head including proboscis distinctly less than half the length of the body. Frons brown, the region about the antennæ, and the basal joint of these, yellowish. Clypeus slightly shorter than the rest of the head, dark brown, shining, with long erect hairs on the dorsum; proboscis projecting beyond slightly more than the length of the clypeus. Palpi exceeding the proboscis by about half their own length, the last joint very long and slender, more than twice the length of the preceding one.

Thorax without scales. Mesonotum, scutellum, and postnotum dull brown, all with long erect hair; prothoracic lobes, pleuræ, and coxæ very pale.

Abdomen dull brown, without scales, clothed with long recumbent brown hairs, densest at the sides and beneath, somewhat raised toward the tip of the body and concealing the terminal parts; dorsally each segment with tufts of long erect hairs, densest and coarsest on the second segment.

Wings limpid, nearly colorless; about three and one-half times as long as wide (without including fringe); first vein ending in the costa before the middle of the second marginal cell; distance from the furcation of the second vein to the furcation of its upper branch about half as long as the uppermost branch.

Halteres with large black knobs.

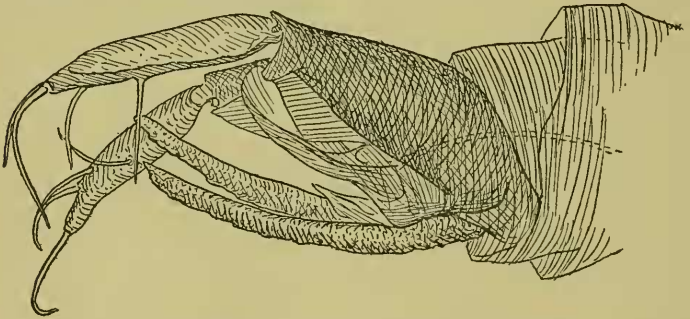


Fig. 1.—*Phlebotomus atroclavatus* Knab. Male genitalia.

Legs slender, brownish, covered with scales, brownish on the basal portions, but with a strong whitish luster on the outer part of the tibiæ and particularly on the tarsi. Proportions of tibia and tarsal joints of hind legs: 36; 19, 10, 6.5, 5, 3.

Length: Body about 1.3 mm., wing 1.75 mm.

Male: This sex differs in the usual sexual characters and the slightly smaller size. The genitalia are similar to those of other American species but differ in details of proportion and shape of the parts. The outer joint of the claspers is thickened to near the apical fourth and there are inserted dorsally at this point two long and very stout bristles, one closely behind the other; the apical fourth is attenuated, thumb-like, and bears apically a still longer curved bristle, but little shorter than the segment itself; on the inner surface of the joint, beyond the middle, there is another stout bristle, in addition to the ordinary scattered hairs. The lower gonapo-

physes are long and slender, reaching to beyond the middle of the outer clasp-joint; they are rugose and bear numerous long hairs, but are without differentiated appendages. The measurements are: Outer joint of claspers 19, lower gonapophyses 23.

Length of body, without appendages, about 1.2 mm., wing 1.4 mm.

Locality: Gasparee Island, Trinidad, August, 1913 (F. W. Urich).

Type: Cat. No. 16850, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from two females and one male preserved dry, and a male and female mounted in balsam. One of the females is distended with blood and shows the darker integumental coloring throughout which follows the taking of blood meals.

This species agrees with *Phl. longipalpis* Lutz and Neiva and *Phl. verrucarum* Townsend in the long terminal joint of the palpi; it differs, however, in a number of details and particularly in the structure of the male genitalia.

A NEW GERANOMYIA FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS¹

(*Diptera, Tipulidæ*)

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

In a collection of Philippine Chironomidæ and Culicidæ sent to Dr. O. A. Johannsen by Dr. C. S. Ludlow there was included a peculiar species of *Geranomyia*. Since this insect exhibits many structures that have not been recorded hitherto in this tribe, I am describing the species at this time. It will be figured in a later paper.

The presence of a prominent fleshy horn on the vertex, a rounded tubercle on the anterior margin of the mesonotal præscutum, and the apparent lack of vein Sc_2 of the wings at once separates this species off as unusual in the genus. I express my thanks to Dr. Johannsen and Dr. Ludlow for this material.

Geranomyia cornigera, new species.

♂ Length, 4.5–7 mm.; rostrum, additional, 1.6–2.2 mm. Wing, 5.7–7.8 mm.

Rostrum long, rather stout, dark brownish black, each tip ending in a

¹Contribution from the Entomological Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.